

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 6th January 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	" Māsik " ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	" Bankura Darpan " ... ..	Bankura ...	360	1st January 1894.
3	" Grāmvāsī " ... ..	Ramkristopur, Howrah	1,000	
4	" Kaliyuga " ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
5	" Kasipur Nivāsī " ... ..	Kasipur, Barisāl ...	300	
6	" Navamihir " ... ..	Ghatail, Mymensingh	500	
7	" Sadar-o-Mufassal " ... ..	Tahirpur, Rajshahi ...	650	
8	" Ulubaria Darpan " ... ..	Ulubaria ...	755	14th December 1893.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
9	" Hitakari " ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh	800	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
10	" Bangavāsī " ... ..	Calcutta ...	20,000	30th December 1893.
11	" Banganivāsī " ... ..	Ditto ...	8,000	29th ditto.
12	" Burdwān Sanjivani " ... ..	Burdwan ...	220	26th ditto.
13	" Chāruvārtā " ... ..	Sherpur, Mymensingh	300	
14	" Chinsura Vārtāvaha " ... ..	Chinsura ...	.....	31st ditto.
15	" Dacca Prakāśh " ... ..	Dacca ...	5,000	31st ditto.
16	" Education Gazette " ... ..	Hooghly ...	1,050	29th ditto.
17	" Hindu Banjikā " ... ..	Boala, Rajshahi ...	212	
18	" Hitavādī " ... ..	Calcutta ...	3,000	
19	" Murshidābād Pratinidhi " ... ..	Berhampore ...	.....	
20	" Pratikār " ... ..	Ditto ...	611	22nd ditto.
21	" Rangpur Dikprakāśh " ... ..	Kakinia, Rangpur ...	170	
22	" Sachitra Bhārat Samvād " ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
23	" Sahachar " ... ..	Ditto ...	800-1,000	27th ditto.
24	" Samaj-o-Sāhitya " ... ..	Garibpore, Nadia ...	1,000	
25	" Samaya " ... ..	Calcutta ...	3,000	29th ditto.
26	" Sanjivani " ... ..	Ditto ...	4,000	30th ditto.
27	" Sansodhini " ... ..	Chittagong ...	.....	29th ditto.
28	" Saraswat Patra " ... ..	Dacca ...	(300-400)	30th ditto.
29	" Som Prakāśh " ... ..	Calcutta ...	800	1st January 1894.
30	" Frimanta Sadagar " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
31	" Sudhakar " ... ..	Ditto ...	3,600	29th December 1893.
32	" Vikrampur " ... ..	Lauhajangha, Dacca ...	.....	28th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	" Banga Vidyā Prakāśhikā " ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	30th December 1893, and 2nd and
34	" Bengal Exchange Gazette " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	3rd January 1894.
35	" Dainik-o-Samāchār Chandrikā " ... ..	Ditto ...	1,500	31st December 1893, and 1st, 2nd and
36	" Samvād Prabhākar " ... ..	Ditto ...	1,435	4th January 1894.
37	" Samvād Purnachandrodaya " ... ..	Ditto ...	300	29th and 30th December 1893, and
38	" Sulabh Dainik " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	2nd to 4th January 1894.
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	" Dacca Gazette " ... ..	Dacca ...	500-600	29th December 1893, and 3rd and
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
40	" Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Samāchār Patrika. " ... ..	Darjeeling ...	400	4th January 1894.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	" Aryāvarta " ... ..	Dinapore ...	750	
42	" Bihar Bandhu " ... ..	Bankipore ...	500	
43	" Bhārat Mitra " ... ..	Calcutta ...	1,500	21st and 28th December 1893.
44	" Champaran Chandrika " ... ..	Bettiah ...	350	
45	" Desī Vyāpārī " ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
46	" Hindi Bangavāsī " ... ..	Ditto ...	5,000	25th December 1893.
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	" Hublul Mateen " ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	2nd January 1894.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates papers received and examined for the week.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
48	" Akhbar-i-Al Punch " ... ..	Bankipore ...	750	29th December 1893.
49	" Anis " ... ..	Patna ...	.....	
50	" Calcutta Punch " ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
51	" Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide " ... ..	Ditto ...	300	
52	" General and Gauhariasfi " ... ..	Ditto ...	410	
53	" Mehre Monawar " ... ..	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	
54	" Reis-ul-Akhbar-i-Murshidabad " ... ..	Murshidabad ...	150	
55	" Setare Hind " ... ..	Arrah ...	.....	
56	" Shokh " ... ..	Monghyr ...	100	
URIYA.				
Monthly.				
57	" Asha " ... ..	Cuttack ...	80	For Bhadra and Asvin 1300B.S.
58	" Echo " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
59	" Pradíp " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
60	" Samyabadi " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
61	" Taraka and Subhavártá " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
62	" Utkalprabhá " ... ..	Baripada ...	250	
Weekly.				
63	" Dipaka " ... ..	Cuttack ...	.....	30th November and 7th December. 1893.
64	" Samvad Váhika " ... ..	Balasore ...	225	
65	" Uriya and Navasamvád " ... ..	Ditto ...	420	
66	" Utkal Dípiká " ... ..	Cuttack ...	400	
29th November and 6th December. 1893				
2nd and 9th December 1893.				
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
Fortnightly.				
67	" Paridarshak " ... ..	Sylhet ...	480	
68	" Silchar " ... ..	Silchar ...	250	
69	" Srihattavási " ... ..	Sylhet ...	.....	







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Dacca Gazette,  
Jan. 1st, 1894.

The *Dacca Gazette* of the 1st January says that, under the recent treaty with the Amir of Cabul, all the tribes, with one or two exceptions, inhabiting the mountains between India and Afghanistan have been declared independent of the latter country. But though the tribes have gained their independence, they will not be able to live in friendship with each other, and so be in a position to withstand foreign enemies. They will therefore ultimately come under the yoke of the British Government; and it is already rumoured that a Durbar will be held on the North-Western frontier, to which all these independent tribes will be invited. The writer is at a loss to understand what led the Amir to sacrifice the independence of these States, which formed a bulwark on the eastern boundary of his dominions, in return for an annual subsidy of a few lakhs of rupees, and certain facilities in the accumulation of military stores within his territory. Uncommonly wise, brave, patriotic, and wily as he is, it is impossible to believe that the Amir has not seen through the motives of the British Government. The other day Government invited some Cabuli Chiefs to see the gigantic railway tunnel which has been bored through the mountains for the frontier railway, but one of the Chiefs declined the invitation, saying that it would grieve him to see the rent mountain, for it was these mountains which had so long protected him with fatherly care. Is it possible to imagine a nobler, braver and more patriotic man than this Cabuli Chief? And it seems scarcely possible that the present Amir of Cabul, who is made of no worse stuff than this Chief of his, will, for the sake of a few lakhs of rupees, sell the independence of these rocks which have so long protected his dominions. No, the probability seems to be that, considering it right to follow a crooked policy towards those who themselves do not deal with him in a straightforward manner, the Amir has only given a promise to the British Government to part with these tribes. And considering the strong staff of secret spies which the Amir maintains in the frontier mountains, it cannot be easily believed that the British Government will be able to convert the wild men who dwell there into sheep-like Bengalis. The one object of the Amir, who made a plaything of Lord Lansdowne so long, and who has seen with his own eyes the prowess of the Russian Government, is to keep intact the independence of his own country, and to accumulate military stores for that purpose. And the British Government will find it no easy task to make him forget or abandon that object. Indeed, it may not be long before those very people, who are now boasting of the success of the Durand Mission, will have to confess it a failure. It is the clause in the treaty which relates to the frontier tribes that makes the writer doubtful of the Amir's real intentions.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

Sahachar,  
Dec. 27th, 1893.

2. The *Sahachar* of the 27th December says that it is a noteworthy fact in connection with the Fulta shooting case that the villagers snatched away from three English soldiers their guns and ammunition bags. The Government, to its great credit, always wishes to see justice done. But in spite of this desire of the Government there are frequent failures of justice. If cases of shooting of natives by soldiers become frequent, it will be no wonder if the people use lynch-law. But this is not at all desirable, the more so, as the authorities are on the side of the people. Some steps should, however, be taken to prevent these shooting incidents. Let soldiers and officers be forbidden to go a-hunting, at any rate for some time to come, though they may be allowed to do so, if they are acquainted with the vernacular of the locality or are accompanied by a native.

Samsodhini,  
Dec. 29th, 1893.

3. A correspondent of the *Samsodhini* of the 29th December says that the Farasganj outpost in the Chittagong district was established long ago for the purpose of putting down the dacoits of Jhaudagi, a village three miles off. Though these dacoits are for the most part checked, some of them still exist and are always seeking opportunities for committing oppression. There



is also a large number of *budmashes* at Mandari, Charmansa and Saharkasva, who, in spite of the existence of the outpost, plundered seven or eight months ago the fish stalls in the large *hât* which is held here and beat the fishermen. There is also no other outpost between Lakshmipur and the Sadar station, the former place being ten and the latter  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the outpost. Government points to the small number of criminal cases instituted by the people as an evidence of the reign of peace in the locality; but scarcity is the real cause of this decrease in the number of criminal cases. Under these circumstances, the outpost ought not to be abolished.

BANGAVASI,  
Dec. 30th, 1893.

4. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* of the 30th December says that the Musalmans have lately taken to slaughtering cows in the very place on the south bank of the *Karanath Chharâ* in Kadalpur within the jurisdiction of the Raujan thana in the Chittagong district, where Hindus are in the habit of worshipping their god Karanath. A few days ago certain Musalmans were also observed slaughtering a cow and dividing the meat among themselves in an open place by the side of a public street on the north bank of the *Chharâ*. It is hoped that the Sub-Inspector of the thana will take notice of these doings of the Musalmans.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 1st, 1894.

5. The *Som Prakash* of the 1st January gives the following case of alleged police oppression:—

A case of oppression.

At 11 A.M. on the 22nd December of 1892, Babu Bhuban Chandra De, a resident of Sibpur, was, immediately after crossing the Hooghly bridge, arrested by some constables on the charge of being a lunatic, and taken to *hajat* and kept there for three days. On the day of his arrest he had a case in the Howrah Court, and he lost it by failing to appear. His family coming to know of this, two sureties were furnished, and he was released from *hajat*. Then his enemies managed to get the surety bond in his favour to be cancelled, and he was re-arrested and *challaned* to Howrah on the 9th or 10th January last. This time he was taken to the Civil Surgeon of Howrah, who asked him his name and whether or not he had any relations. These two questions he answered like a sane man, and yet he was ordered by the Civil Surgeon to be weighed and taken to the Calcutta Lunatic Asylum, where he was sent on the 15th of that month. No personal examination of any kind was made by the Civil Surgeon, and the man was sent to the Asylum after being asked a few questions. That Bhuban Babu was not insane is clear from the certificate of the Superintendent of the Asylum, which is as follows:—"Certified that Babu Bhuban Chandra De was sent to this Asylum on the 15th January 1893, said to be insane. In my opinion he was sane at the time, and he continued sane until the 22nd March, when he was discharged after sufficient observation."

J. WALSH, Surgeon-Capt.,  
Superintendent of Asylums, Calcutta.

Now what has the medical officer who *challaned* Bhuban Babu to say in his own justification? The case shows that any man may be arrested and *challaned* any moment as a lunatic. It is hoped that Government will institute an enquiry into the case and do justice to whom it is due.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

PRATIKAR,  
Dec. 22nd, 1893.

6. The *Pratihar* of the 22nd December complains of delay in the disposal of criminal cases in the sadar of the Murshidabad district owing to heavy work being put upon the Honorary Magistrates, who cannot be expected to work hard like stipendiary Magistrates.

SAMVAD  
PRABHAKAR,  
Dec. 29th, 1893.

7. The *Samvad Prabhakar* of the 29th December has learnt with sorrow and surprise that Sir Charles Elliott has rejected Putu Bania's petition for mercy. A similar petition was also submitted to the Governor-General, but it is said that His Excellency did not find time to consider it.

SAMAY,  
Dec. 29th, 1893.

8. The *Samay* of the 29th December says that two upcountrymen having been charged with theft were detained in *hajat* for a week. At the end of that time their trial was



finished, and the Magistrate was about to write his judgment when the police asked for time to make enquiries about the accused persons' previous convictions. The police said that they had already written to the accused persons' respective native villages for information on this point, but had up to that time received no reply. The Magistrate, in spite of the protestations of the pleader for the defence, postponed the case for a week.

It is not known whether the accused, if they are found guilty, will be punished with fine or imprisonment. But very frequently in cases where the accused are punished simply with fine, they are not let off till they have been detained in *hajat* for a long time, because the police want time to hunt out proof of previous convictions, though in the end it is found that there is proof of no such convictions against them. It may be reasonable for a Magistrate to allow time to the police to find out proof of previous conviction, if some police officer gives the assurance that there are previous convictions against an accused person, or that there is strong ground for supposing that such convictions exist. But far from requiring such an assurance from the police, the Magistrates postpone cases on the merest mention by the police that there may be previous convictions.

In providing for the offence of theft a punishment ranging from fine to imprisonment for two years, the object of the Legislature undoubtedly was that petty thefts should be punished with small fines. But the following case will show how the object of the Legislature in this respect is carried out

One Lachman Pande, a native of Cashmere, having come down to Calcutta, went one day to Howrah for a walk. He saw a beautiful garden and gathered some flowers in order that he might offer them to his god, the *Sivalinga*, not having the shadow of a suspicion that the owner of the garden could have any objection to a Brahman's taking some flowers for worship. But the owner of the garden, a saheb, seeing what he was doing, at once handed him over to the police. He was brought before a Magistrate, who, having regard to the circumstances of the case, was about to pass his sentence, a fine of two rupees, when the police stepped in and asked for time to enquire if the offender had any previous convictions against him. The Magistrate granted the petition of the police and sent the accused, against whom a charge of theft had already been drawn up, and who could not, therefore, be admitted to bail, to *hajat*, to wait there till the police had got the necessary information. The Legislature, it is true, has taken care to prevent the detention of under-trial prisoners in *hajat* for more than fourteen days in all. But will a fortnight suffice for getting the information in this case from Cashmere? The police officers who are asked to furnish information of previous convictions are not very prompt in the execution of this duty; and then the offenders against whom proof is required cannot often give correct information about the names of their native villages, thanas, &c. The period of detention in *hajat* is in this way unnecessarily prolonged.

It is no doubt very necessary for a Magistrate to take into consideration the fact of an accused person's previous convictions in determining what his punishment should be. But the manner in which information regarding such convictions is procured often entails great hardship upon many who are guilty only of trifling offences. It is therefore hoped that some provision more satisfactory than what prevails at present will be made for the purpose.

9. A correspondent of the same paper complains that Road Cess notices

Service of road cess notices.

by means of post-cards very often do not reach their destination owing to the negligence of the post peons in serving them on the right parties. The correspondent therefore suggests that either the post-cards should be registered, the registration fee being made payable by the recipient of the notice, or a reply card with the cess collector's address printed thereon should be attached to the notice card, the recipient of the notice being required to acknowledge receipt on the reply card, and the post office taking care to see that the acknowledgment has been signed by the party to whom the notice card was addressed. And if neither of these methods is found expedient, the Road Cess authorities may revert to the old form of notice, and may send it duly filled up to the nearest post office, from which it may be served in a Government cover, the post peon serving it taking a receipt from the recipient.

SAMAY,  
Dec. 29th, 1893.



BANKURA DARPAN,  
Jan. 1st, 1894.

10. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 1st January has the following:—

The present system of appointing Deputy Magistrates.

Candidates for Munsifships are required to go through a previous training in some court for at least three years, and in the course of that training they necessarily learn something of human nature and of the world. But no such previous training is insisted on in the case of Deputy Magistrates; and these officers are appointed simply on the result of a competitive examination. This is not as it should be, for the interest of the judicial administration requires that they too should receive a previous training of some sort, which will give them an insight into the ways of the world and of every day life. There should also be no age limit for the Deputy Magistrature examination. And if an age limit there must be, it should be in the direction not of the maximum but of the minimum. There is no age limit for executive officers in the United States, and there should be none here.

(d)—Education.

SAHACHAR,  
Dec. 27th, 1893.

11. Referring to the rumour that Sir Alfred Croft will succeed Mr. Justice Pigot as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the *Sahachar* of the 27th December says that

The Vice-Chancellorship. a man not connected with the Education Department ought to be appointed to that office.

VIKRAMPUR,  
Dec. 28th, 1893.

12. The *Vikrampur* of the 28th December says that although no immediate mischief need be apprehended from the appointment of a cool-headed man like Sir Alfred Croft as Vice-Chancellor, great harm may result in future from an arrangement which makes the head of the Education Department also the head of the University.

Sir Alfred Croft as Vice-Chancellor.

BANGAVASI,  
Dec. 30th, 1893.

13. The *Bangavasi* of the 30th December says that the appointment of Sir Alfred Croft to the Vice-Chancellorship will certainly give satisfaction to the wise acres of the University.

Sir Alfred Croft as Vice-Chancellor.

BANGAVASI.

14. Anent the speech-day at the Presidency College, the same paper has the following:—

The speech-day at the Presidency College.

Sir Charles Elliott was highly pleased with the acting of the native youth, nor could the audience refrain from expressing their delight by giving loud applauses. There were Hindu youths among the actors who achieved this glorious feat in dramatic representation; and though the Christian Governor Sir Charles Elliott may be pleased with their acting, every true Hindu will surely be alarmed to see them perform such an achievement. The forefathers of these youths, long since gathered to the majority, must have descended from their heavenly abode that day to witness this educational triumph of their descendants on earth.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 30th, 1893.

15. The *Sanjivani* of the 30th December says that though Sir Alfred Croft is eminently fitted by his abilities for the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University, there are many strong objections to his appointment to that office. First, the University is full of Fellows who are officers of the Education Department, and who are, therefore, subordinate to Sir Alfred Croft as Director of Public Instruction. Consequently, whenever Sir Alfred as Vice-Chancellor will have occasion to differ from the other members of the Senate, he will be strongly supported by all these Fellows who are his official subordinates. And that will surely prevent the business of the University from being done in an impartial and independent spirit. In the second place, considering the influence Sir Alfred exercised over University affairs when he was President of the Faculty of Arts and a member of the Syndicate, there can be little doubt that as Vice-Chancellor he will be all in all in the University. Again, his appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship will have the effect of bringing the University under the control of Government, which will not be a desirable thing. It seems as if Government is anxious to establish its power everywhere, or it might have appointed a deserving non-official fellow, and there are many such in the Senate, to the Vice-Chancellorship. Guided by the advice of his counsellors, the Viceroy has taken no notice of the claims of such

Sir Alfred Croft as Vice-Chancellor.



Fellows. It is not known whether Sir Charles Elliott had any hand in the appointment of Sir Alfred Croft to the Vice-Chancellorship.

16. The same paper says that, when about to vacate his post as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Martin issued the following circular :—

SANJIVANI,  
Dec 30th, 1893.

"To All Head Masters of Government High Schools.

Dated, Calcutta, the 20th September 1893.

Sir,

In forwarding the enclosed copy of a blank examination book prepared by Messrs. Traill & Co., No. 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta, I have the honour to state that a stitched book like this, besides insuring uniformity in the answer papers, and accustoming the boys to writing blank books of the kind used in the University Examinations, diminishes the chances of the Examinees resorting to unfair means. The book is priced very low—5 pies for a copy containing 12 sheets, and may with advantage be used in the annual examinations of the senior classes of your school."

Now the writer has seen a specimen of the paper with which these books are made up. At the bazar paper of this quality may be had for not more than two annas per quire. But Dr. Martin wants the school-boys to purchase three sheets of this paper, for that is the number in each book prepared by Messrs. Traill and Company, for five pies, or rather say two pice or six pies, for the boys will pay in pice and not in pies. Again, laying the question of price aside, why should Dr. Martin compel the boys and authorities of the schools to purchase these blank books by Messrs. Traill and Company? If blank books are to be used for writing answers at examinations, the school authorities may get their paper from the bazar, and make up books, the price of the paper being paid by the boys by subscription where the school does not pay it. It is hoped that Sir Alfred Croft will withdraw this circular which was issued simply for the purpose of benefiting Messrs. Traill and Company.

17. The same paper says that Babu Benimadhav De, while acting as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, rejected the entire list of text-books prepared by the Rajshahi Examining Board for the Upper Primary Examination of 1894, and prepared a fresh list himself. It is not known what motives led the Acting Inspector to act in this way. But, whatever his motives may have been, he should not have offered such an insult to the members of the Board, who are all as worthy and competent men as himself, and who render their services to the Board gratis. It is by the favour of such Inspectors as Babu Benimadhav, and Beni Babu is not the only such Inspector, that persons, who write books on subjects which they do not know, get their books sold. Babus Rajani Kanta Gupta, Bireswar Pande, and Sarat Chandra Mukherji are writers of text-books on physical science! Their books are full of mistakes, and it is not known what induces the Central Text-book Committee to select such books. The writer will not tell why these authors find such favour with the Inspectors.

SANJIVANI.

It is hoped that Sir Alfred Croft will enquire into Benimadhav Babu's action, for, if gentlemen who work gratis on these Boards are insulted in this way, no one will consent in future to serve on them. And if the lists which are prepared by these Boards are to be rejected wholesale in this manner, where is the necessity for these Boards at all? Indeed, there is no end of jobbery in the selection of text-books for the vernacular schools; and it is the native Inspectors who are guilty of these jobberies, for the European Inspectors have no interest whatever in connection with Bengali text-books.

18. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 1st January says that some of the text-books included in the Lower Primary Course for girls in the district of Bankura were changed in the month of September last, that is to say, only three months before the date fixed for the examination. The girls have therefore no chance of passing this year. There is time yet, and the Inspector of Schools should interfere in the matter.

BANKURA DARPAN,  
Jan, 1st, 1894.

Text-book for the lower primary examination in Bankura.



DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 1st, 1894.

19. The *Dacca Gazette* of the 1st January says that it must have been a very auspicious moment indeed when Sir Alfred Croft left England for India ; for a new distinction in the shape of the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University has been conferred upon him immediately after his arrival in Calcutta. The writer cannot, however, approve of the same man's holding the two offices of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and Director of Public Instruction. Was there no one else in Calcutta, Sir Alfred's equal in ability, who could be appointed to the Vice-Chancellorship ? Would the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar have made a worse Vice-Chancellor than Sir Alfred Croft ?

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR,  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 1st, 1894.

20. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 1st January cannot approve of the proposal to abolish the Cuttack Medical School, and says that the term as well as the subjects of study in all the Medical Schools should be increased.

It is desirable to increase the pay and rank of the Hospital Assistants, provided such increase can be effected without injuring the Assistant Surgeons, whose prospects are not even now very bright.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 3rd, 1894.

21. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 3rd January will be happy if the Committee appointed to consider the case of the Hospital Assistants can do anything to improve the condition of that class of public servants, but will not approve of any arrangement which will go against the interests of the Assistant Surgeons.

While on this subject, the writer would draw attention to the inadvisability of keeping the Medical College and the Medical Schools under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. These institutions being purely educational ought to be placed, as all other Government educational institutions are, under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. The Committee ought to settle this question.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

PRATIKAR,  
Dec. 22nd, 1893.

22. The *Pratihar* of the 22nd December says that the rate-payers of the Berhampore Municipality will be glad to see the Government nominees for the Berhampur Municipality. the Government nominees selected from amongst the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Babu Dina Nath Gangopadhyaya.  
Rai Suryya Kumar Pandit Bahadur.  
Babu Kanai Lal Banerji.  
Maulvi Abdul Alim.  
Babu Radhika Charan Sen.  
The Civil Surgeon.  
Babu Nitya Gopal Mukerji.  
Babu Nafar Das Rai.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 26th, 1893.

23. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 26th December regrets that *daladali*, heart-burning and jealousy have made their appearance among the Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan. Indeed, ill-feeling has assumed such an aggravated form among them that many of them, who were intimate friends before, are now not even on speaking terms with each other. The writer had hoped that the Commissioners would mend their ways; but as they have not thought fit to do so, the writer considers it his duty to disclose to the public what the condition of the Burdwan Municipal Board is.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

24. The same paper says that the Government's nominees for the Official Commissioners for the Burdwan Municipality should be selected from among the undermentioned gentlemen :—

One of the assistant managers of the Raj estate; the Engineer, Rai Bama-charan Paramanik Bahadur; the District Engineer, Babu Haridas Pal; the zamindars, Syed Abdu Selam, Lala Nirmal Prakas Nande, Syed Sadaraddin Ahmad, Babu Nitya Gopal Sinha; the pleaders, Babu Ramlal Mukhopadhyaya, Babu Sasi Bhusan Basu, Babu Gopendra Chandra Mitra, Babu Debendra



Chandra Mitra Majumdar; the Civil Surgeon, and the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Atul Chandra Chatterji.

25. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 1st January says that many of the persons whose names have been put in the list of Government nominees for the Bankura Municipality are not worthy of the honour which Government intends for them. Some of them are notorious for their irregular attendance at the municipal meetings, and one of them is guilty of creating a nuisance in the town by setting up a tannery.

BANKURA DARPAN,  
Jan. 1st, 1894.

26. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash* of the 1st January says that though the Santipur Municipality has a large Musalman burial-ground in Santipur. Muhammanan population, numbering upwards of 40,000, it has no place within its limits set apart as a Muhammadan burial-ground; and though Government and the local Muhammadan population have respectively drawn the attention of the Municipality to this fact, nothing has yet been done in the matter. As a consequence the Musalmans are obliged to bury their dead within the limits of their own houses, and this causes serious inconvenience to those who have a very limited area to spare for the purpose. There are accordingly Musalman houses in Santipur, which though not large, contain as many as three graves. It is hoped that Sir Charles Elliott will enquire into the matter.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 1st, 1894.

(f)—Question affecting the land.

27. The *Sansodhini* of the 29th December is glad that the Board of Revenue has directed the Settlement Officer in charge of the Chittagong survey to identify estates with reference to the records of the survey of 1200 Maghi. But the Collector of Chittagong is said to be placing obstacles in the way of such identification by refusing to supply the Settlement Officer with the records of the survey of 1200 Maghi. The Collector says that if any party desires such identification, he should apply for the necessary extracts from the records. But this will be inconvenient to the Government and the people alike. Many estates have been converted from *resumed lakhiraj* into estates confirmed by Government. And for the identification of such estates it will be necessary to look not only into the *tauzi* but also into books B and C of *sanad* registration, as well as into the settlement book. It will be quite impossible for the raiyats to take copies of so many books. Again, if the Record Department is required to grant copies of so many papers for the purpose of each identification the clerical staff of that department will require to be strengthened. The best course would be to supply each Settlement Officer with a complete set of the records of the survey of 1200 Maghi, duplicates being prepared for that purpose of those papers of which there is only one set now.

SANSODHINI,  
Dec. 29th, 1893.

28. The *Bangavasi* of the 30th December says that whatever the result of the Land Records Conference may be, it is certain that no improvement in the material condition of the poor raiyats will follow from it. The Agricultural Department itself, with its highly paid head, Sir Edward Buck, has lived long on the raiyats' blood; but has it, during the whole period of its existence, done anything to improve the condition of the raiyats in the slightest degree? Though the theories propounded by Dr. Voelcker for the improvement of Indian agriculture were mostly chimerical, it must be admitted that that expert made a fearless disclosure of many things regarding the Agricultural Department. The doctor plainly expressed it as his opinion that he noticed no attempt on the part of Sir Edward Buck or his department to improve the raiyat's condition. And yet it is Sir Edward Buck who has been appointed President of the Conference. The Conference will therefore end in smoke. Commissions and Conferences have seldom been known to do any real work, and the present Conference, though it will entail much expenditure and give the authorities an opportunity for making some more provision for their helpless dependants, will leave the raiyats where they are.

BANGAVASI  
Dec. 30th, 1893.



## (g)—Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 30th, 1893.

29. Writing about the horse race at Barrackpore on the 5th November last, the *Sanjivani* of the 30th December says that as there was no train to remove the horses to Calcutta just after the conclusion of the race, the District Traffic Superintendent ordered the Station-master of Kanchrapara to detain the train which starts from that station at 6-45 P.M. for two hours and a half, so that it might arrive at Barrackpore at 9-30 P.M. and bring away the animals, and thus prevent them from catching cold by remaining exposed on the race-ground the whole of that night. The District Traffic Superintendent knows well enough that that train is availed of principally by natives, and it was for this reason that he dared to pass such an order. All the passengers between Kanchrapara and Ghughudanga, who intended to travel by that train, and who had therefore come to the stations at the usual time, had to wait on the open platforms exposed to the night air in this cold season. Another inconvenience which the passengers had to suffer on this account was that, on arriving at Sealdah at the unusually late hour, 10-45 P.M., they found no hackney carriages to carry them home. Babu Bhaba Nath Banerji, Chairman of the South Barrackpore Municipality, who was a passenger by this train, wrote to the Traffic Superintendent several times to know the reason of this detention of the train at Kanchrapara, but never received a satisfactory reply. He then asked for a copy of the District Traffic Superintendent's order that he might bring this irregularity to the notice of Government; but either with a view of screening the District Traffic Superintendent or from some other secret motive, the Traffic Superintendent rejected his petition.

The Eastern Bengal Railway being a State line, Government ought to enquire into the conduct of the Traffic Superintendent and the District Traffic Superintendent. Natives are the most paying passengers on this line, and yet the Railway authorities did not scruple to inconvenience them in this way for the sake of a few horses belonging to Englishmen.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Dec. 31st, 1893.

30. The *Dacca Prakash* of the 31st December has the following:—

Railway line between Dacca and Goalundo.

Railways are not beneficial to a subject race like the people of India, but Government is bent on constructing railways all over the country. Several lines have been constructed and several lines are in course of construction in East Bengal. Railway lines have been pushed up to Goalundo on the one side and Khulna on the other, but the places between Dacca and Goalundo are still without a railway, and as a line connecting the two places will have to be constructed some day or other, the sooner one is constructed the better for both Government and the people. There is now a daily steamer service between Narainganj and Goalundo, from which Government makes a profit of one lakh of rupees per annum. But if a line is constructed between Dacca and Goalundo, Government's profit will amount to about eight to ten lakhs. The annual goods traffic on the Dacca-Goalundo road amounts to 90 lakhs of maunds and the annual passenger traffic to about seven to eight lakhs of people, and so the writer's forecast of the probable profit from a railway line is by no means an unreliable one, and yet, instead of undertaking the construction of such a line, Government is engaged in constructing the Khulna-Bhadrajanj line *via* Madaripur, which is not likely to prove so profitable. Moreover, this line will be 78½ miles long or 33½ miles longer than the Dacca-Goalundo line, and it will cost 25 lakhs of rupees more than the latter. As regards facility of construction, both the lines stand on the same footing, for if there are the rivers Padma and Dhalesvari on the Dacca-Goalundo route, there are the Madhumati and the Bhubaneswar on the Khulna-Bhadrajanj route. Again, as the goods traffic on the latter route will scarcely amount to even one-fourth of what the goods traffic on a line between Dacca and Goalundo is expected to be, the line under construction cannot possibly be so profitable as the proposed one. The proposed line will be not only less expensive and more profitable, but its construction will also enable Government to recover the annual loss of Rs. 1,09,028 from the working of the Dacca-Mymensingh line. That line brings in a nominal profit of Rs. 1,57,612 a year, but as the interest on the cost of its construction amounts to Rs. 2,66,640 a year, that profit really means a loss of



Rs. 1,09,028. Now, if the proposed line is constructed, the goods traffic, which is now carried in country boats, will be diverted to the railway, and the profit from the Mymensingh line will be doubled or trebled. The construction of a line between Dacca and Goalundo should not, therefore, be delayed any longer.

(h)—General.

31. The *Ulubaria Darpan* of the 14th December cannot advise Government to abandon such a lucrative business as the opium traffic. It will be well if Government takes

ULUBARIA DARPAN,  
Dec. 14th, 1893.

The opium question. steps to restrict the sale of the drug by requiring opium-eaters to take out licenses for the quantity they require annually, and shop-keepers not to sell these people more than that quantity. Again, those who wish to commence the opium habit as well as those who require the drug for medicinal purposes, should be required to produce doctors' prescriptions in order to be able to buy the drug. If these steps are taken, it will be impossible for anybody and everybody to procure the drug with the facility with which it can be procured now. The proposed licenses should be given free of charge or for trifling fees.

32. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 26th December requests the authorities to establish a Sub-Registry Office at Jamalpur in the Burdwan district. Jamalpur is a large and important village, and the want of such an office there causes great inconvenience to the people. The fees that will be collected will be amply sufficient to meet the cost of maintaining a Sub-Registry Office.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 26th, 1893.

33. The *Sahachar* of the 27th December writes as follows:—In the present situation of India many important offices must, for political reasons, be reserved for Englishmen alone. But the public have scant respect for the abilities of the men who now hold such offices. Indeed, these officers are men of very mediocre abilities, and will barely pass muster. But even the Anglo-Indians admit that the administration of India is becoming more difficult every-day. And it could not well be otherwise, for here we have a highly-gifted subject race permeated with English culture. The officials themselves know well in their minds that the India of to-day is far ahead of Lord Cornwallis's time, but they will not admit this, and they pretend to make light of native feeling and native opinion. But these officers ought to know that there are many natives in the mufassal who can teach them their work. These officers, who are in no way superior in point of acquirements to the officers of Lord Cornwallis's time, have much the same difficulty with the people as a country pedagogue has with a clever advanced pupil of his own. The pupil knows that his teacher's knowledge does not go beyond the most elementary principles of arithmetic, and he cannot therefore help despising the pedagogue in his heart, in spite of his terrible birch and his occasional sop of cheap sweetmeat. We now find a Harrison forcibly shaving a Mussalman's beard, a Radice treating a zamindar like a pig, a Dupernex ordering indiscriminate slaughter of cows, and a Sessions Judge passing capital sentence on the accused in the Balladhan case with a light heart and in spite of the remonstrances of native assessors. But officers of this type will no longer do in a country which is governed by law and among a people so civilised. We often hear the old old cant of the "heroism of the officials in times of danger." But there will be, to be sure, no more mutinies and revolutions in India. The Indians have made up their minds to secure their rights by constitutional agitation. As for the defence of India against a Russian invasion, let that task be entrusted to the soldiers and volunteers. But for the internal administration of the country let an abler class of officers be appointed than that which the country has at present. This law-abiding country asks for officers as able as those who laid the foundations of the British Empire in this country.

SAHACHAR,  
Dec. 27th, 1893.

34. The same paper says that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has issued another circular requiring Government officers to keep aloof from any association whose object is to interfere with the religion of any community in this country.

SAHACHAR.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's last circular.

The association against which this circular is directed is not named. But it is very easy to read through the thin disguise and see that the Association meant is no other than the *Gorakshani Sabha*. But how is it, one may ask, that the



Governors never object to their subordinate officials joining associations with professedly religious objects, if these objects have their own approval? While Government is so busy suppressing the *Gorakshani Sabha*, what notice, one may ask, is it taking of the things that Russian spies are saying to low-class and fanatical Musalmans? The influence of the Sultan of Turkey as the spiritual head of the Musalman world is still very large, and the Sultan is now in the power of Russia. The religious influence of the Amir of Bokhara is not also small. The Government ought to bear these things in mind. Is not there, also, one may ask, a prevailing impression in the Panjab, that the Government means to exalt the Mussalmans and crush down the Hindus and Sikhs? Is it true that a large number of Sikh soldiers have gone away on leave? Is it true that preparations are being made in the Panjab for a riot about cow-slaughter? And if there is really such an impression there, what steps have been taken to remove it from the public mind? Strong in the strength of the army, some short-sighted Civilians do not take care to prevent riots and disturbances. But this is going contra to the principles of the noble founders of the British Empire in India. It is a great mistake to depart from the policy of those great men, under the charm of whose generous sympathy India spent her treasure and her children's blood, like water, for the extension of the Company's dominions in this country. The present unsympathetic race of officers is forgetting the cardinal principle of British policy, namely, justice and equal treatment for all. Setting different communities by the ears may be found convenient for a time, but will not fail to prove a fruitful source of troubles in the end.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Dec. 28th, 1893.

35. The *Bharat Mitra* of the 28th December, says that the Hindu officers in the North-Western Provinces justly feel offended by the order of their Government prohibiting them from taking part in the *Gorakshani Sabhas*.

SULABH DAINIK,  
Dec. 30th, 1893.

36. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 30th December says that the Officiating Lieutenant Governor, Sir Antony MacDonnell transferred Mr. Skrine from Shahabad to Bhagalpur by way of punishment for neglect of official duties during one whole month on the plea of the Dumraon Agricultural Exhibition, but grieved at this punishment of his great admirer, Sir Charles Elliott has now honoured Mr. Skrine by appointing him to act both as Magistrate and Commissioner of Bhagalpur. But it is not proper for a Governor to openly express dissatisfaction in this way with any act of his *locum tenens*.

HUBLUL MATEEN,  
Jan. 2nd, 1894.

37. The *Hublul Mateen* (a new Persian paper) of the 2nd January says that opium used moderately is not injurious to the human constitution, and that if the sale of opium is stopped, opium-eaters will take to liquor, which is more injurious.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

GENERAL AND  
GAUHARIASFI,  
Dec. 29th, 1893.

38. The *General and Gauhariarfi* of the 29th December says that according to a Hindu paper of Hyderabad, the Nizam cannot carry on the administration of his State to the satisfaction of his subjects, owing to the uncalled for interference of Mr. Plowden in private matters.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ULUBARIA DARPAN,  
Dec. 14th, 1893.

39. The *Ulubaria Darpan* of the 14th December has the following :—  
During his six months' rule, Sir Antony MacDonnell won the good opinion of the public to such an extent that they will be glad to see him again on the throne of Bengal. Sir Antony's respect for justice and his ability in the despatch of business have so far prepossessed the writer in his favour that he will be glad to greet him as the next ruler of the country. The writer prays to him that wherever he may be, he will be pleased not to forget the sufferings of the oppressed people of Bengal in order that he may remove those sufferings when he comes back to the country as its Lieutenant-Governor. The writer also welcomes Sir Charles Elliott back to the country, and respectfully entreats His Honour to change his old crooked policy and to earn the good opinion of the public during the remainder of his administration.



40. The *Pratihar* of the 22nd December says that forty deaths have occurred within a fortnight in Sadipur, a village within the jurisdiction of the Daulatabad thana in the Murshidabad district, and consisting of only 150 families, and the disease is still far from abating. Both cholera and fever are raging violently in Khamarpara, Morjapur, Ruhia, Husunpur, and some other villages within the jurisdiction of the same thana.

PRATIKAR,  
Dec. 22nd, 1893.

41. The *Hindi Bangavasi* of the 25th December says that it was with difficulty that the Magistrate of Gaya was able to effect a compromise between the Shiah and Sunnis of that place.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Dec. 25th, 1893.

42. The *Sudhakar* of the 29th December has the following:—

SUDHAKAR,  
Dec. 29th, 1893.

Siraj-ud-daula as painted by English historians.

We admit with English historians that Siraj-ud-daula was cruel, vain, and of a licentious character. But many rulers, before and after him, have disgraced their thrones by far graver faults and far more terrible oppressions. Not to seek for instances beyond civilised England, we find a Henry VIII, a Charles II, and a George IV, every one of whom sullied the English throne with stains which all the waters of the Atlantic will not wash away. And even in our own days the Irish leader, Parnell, and the Indian Governor, Lord Connemara, have disgraced themselves by committing adultery. Could, therefore, a lad of nineteen, nursed in the lap of oriental luxury and voluptuousness, be expected to behave like a saint? Even among men in far lower positions there are many small Siraj-ud-daulas. Every body remembers Webb, O'Hara and Cockburn. Why then paint a young prince in such black colours for faults so common to humanity?

43. The *Sanjivani* of the 30th December expresses itself assured by Lord

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 30th, 1893.

Lord Elgin.

Elgin's recent utterances in England, in the course of which he is reported to have said that he has faith in the loyalty of the Indian people, and that during his viceroyalty he will do his best to treat with justice every class of Her Majesty's subjects. The Indians, says the writer, have already received many benefits under the British rule, and all they want now is the enjoyment of their just rights and privileges, and if Lord Elgin can secure them that, he will enjoy the happiness of seeing how very loyal the people can be. His Lordship will surely earn the gratitude and blessing of the people of India if, instead of trying to stamp out of the Indian mind the germs of that patriotic fervour which animated his illustrious ancestor, Robert Bruce, he fosters their growth. And his Lordship should beware of falling into the snare of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, for if he allows his own individuality to be overcome by Anglo-Indian officialdom, as Lord Lansdowne did, it will be impossible for him to be a just and popular viceroy.

44. The same paper says that since the month of *Agrahayan* last, cholera of a violent type has been raging in several villages in the Netrakona subdivision of the Mymensingh district. Some small villages have been almost depopulated by the ravages of this disease. But the police reports are silent about the matter, and the Sub-divisional Officer and the District Board are perfectly indifferent to the people's sufferings. In Ranigaon, Barakut and Srimantapur, parts of the Samaj village, forty deaths have already occurred, and in the whole Samaj village altogether sixty deaths have occurred, and most of these deaths have been owing to want of medical treatment. Fifteen persons, so far as can be known, are still under attack in Samaj.

SANJIVANI.

An epidemic of cholera also prevails in villages Itna, Chhilni, Sahila and Betaga, within the jurisdiction of the Badal thana. In Chhilni alone eighty deaths have already occurred. There is an absolute want of medical help here.

In Tippera, too, the disease is raging violently. But there the District Board is sending doctors to the affected localities.

Homœopathic doctors with medicines ought to be sent to the affected places in the Mymensingh district.

45. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* of the 31st December says that since the retirement of Mr. Wilson, the *Indian Daily News* has been following in the footsteps of the *Pioneer*, and has therefore said that the last levee at Government

The *Indian Daily News* on Lord Lansdowne's administration.

CHINSURA  
VARTAVAHA,  
Dec. 31st, 1893.



House was very largely attended, because people wanted to show respect to Lord Lansdowne. But the fact is, people were anxious to do honour not to His Excellency but to the Maharani, the Queen-Empress of India, whom they always respect and revere. For what has Lord Lansdowne done to win the gratitude of the people? Should they be grateful to His Excellency for his abolition of jury-trial, for his passing of the Consent Act, for the tragedy he enacted at Manipur, and for the Official Secrets Act, which is intended to encourage oppression and wrong-doing of the kind which Sir Lepel Griffin did? It is true His Excellency made Mr. Justice Gurudas Banerji Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, but a whole people cannot feel grateful for one small act like that. The writer had no mind to wake up these unpleasant memories on the eve of His Excellency's departure, but the *Daily News* newspaper's panegyric on his administration has left him no option in the matter.

HUBLUL MATZEN,  
Jan. 2nd 1894.

46. The *Hublul Matzen* (a new Persian paper) of the 2nd January says that the Muhammadans of Ludhiana in the Panjab have organised a society for the purpose of dissuading their co-religionists from joining the Congress.

SULABH DAINIK,  
Jan. 2nd, 1894.

47. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 2nd January cannot say what led the Maharaja of Dumraon suddenly to issue a proclamation disclaiming all connection with the Gorakshani Sabhas, and asks if the proclamation is the result of official pressure.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 3rd, 1894.

48. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 3rd January is glad that Rai Bankim Chandra Chatterji Bahadur has been made a C. I. E., but does not think that the new distinction means a recognition of his past services as a Deputy Magistrate, for in that case Rai Ramsankar Sen and Rai Iswar Chandra Mitra should have got it before Rai Bankim Chandra. The writer cannot also agree with those who think that Rai Bankim Chandra has got his new honour because he is an earnest supporter of Sir Charles Elliott's Higher Training Association. The distinction has been conferred upon Rai Bankim Chandra in consideration of his services in the cause of Bengali literature.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 4th, 1894.

49. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 4th January says that it has always advised the congressists to avoid all connection with Irish Home rulers like Michael Davitt, for they are a set of people far too bold and ambitious, and many people are justly blaming Dadabhai Naoroji for talking of Mr. Davitt at the last meeting of the Congress.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Dec. 2nd, 1893.

50. The *Utkaldipika* of the 2nd December strongly recommends the opening of an M. A. class in connection with the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and exhorts the nobility and gentry of Orissa to contribute their mite towards that laudable object.

SAMVADVAHIKA,  
Dec. 7th, 1893.

51. The *Samvadbahika* of the 7th December regrets to notice that the survey and settlement operations in the Balasore district have put the agricultural classes to great inconvenience and hardship, because they have not yet been able to harvest their winter-rice completely.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 6th January 1894.